

SECURITY INFORMATION

# REPORT

## CD NO.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25X1

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>SAG Plan</u>	<u>SPK Counter Plan</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Alternating current motors over 100 KW	Number	1951	1,700	1,020	The increase shown in the SAG plan is too great in view of domestic and export requirements.
		1952	2,000	1,040	
		1953	2,200	1,400	
		1954	2,500	1,545	
		1955	2,800	1,700	
Equipment for the food and confectionary industry	DM 000's	1951	43,210	44,000	The development of demand will not necessitate a greater increase than that shown in the counterproposal.
		1952	50,400	27,040	
		1953	57,500	28,000	
		1954	60,600	29,040	
		1955	65,700	36,600	
Agricultural machines	DM 000's	1951	11,335	11,300	Domestic and export requirements do not necessitate a greater increase than that shown in the counterplan.
		1952	12,700	10,500	
		1953	14,400	11,000	
		1954	16,000	11,500	
		1955	18,000	12,500	
Building and road building machines	DM 000's	1951	14,278	16,000	An appreciable increase in export demand requires a greater SAG production.
		1952	26,250	50,000	
		1953	30,250	56,000	
		1954	31,580	65,000	
		1955	35,000	71,000	
Equipment for the fuel industry	DM 000's	1951	illegible	24,100	The high demand by HV Kohle requires an increase in total production. In spite of capital investment, VVB output will not meet this.
		1952		26,000	
		1953		28,000	
		1954		30,000	
		1955		50,000	
Metallurgical equipment	DM 000's	1951	12,590	54,300	The high demand for metallurgical equipment, especially rolling mill machines, requires an increase in total production. VVB production is insufficient to meet the required increase.
		1952	39,800	99,100	
		1953	66,160	111,300	
		1954	75,600	111,400	
		1955	85,000	103,400	
1000 KVA transformers	Number	1951		176,144	This item is not included in the SAG plan. The SPK considers this output necessary to meet the requirements of the power program.
		1952		250,320	
		1953		350,170	
		1954		440,150	
		1955		523,200	
Cables	DM 000's	1951	109,400	123,200	The reduction in 1955 output coincides with the anticipated greater use of VVB capacity which is at present only 25% utilized.
		1952	130,400	148,000	
		1953	149,700	167,000	
		1954	170,000	199,000	
		1955	193,000	190,000	
Analytical accounting machines	Number	1951	52,000	52,000	Production must be increased to meet internal and external demand.
		1952	52,700	62,000	
		1953	54,000	68,000	
		1954	56,000	72,000	
		1955	59,000	75,000	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>SAG Plan</u>	<u>SPK Counter Plan</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Typewriters	Number	1951	40,000	40,000	No increase, because of domestic and export sales difficulties.
		1952	45,000	40,000	
		1953	48,000	40,000	
		1954	50,000	40,000	
		1955	55,000	40,000	
Brown coal coke	000's tons	1951	5,035	5,655	Industrial requirements rise so sharply in 1952-53 that the figures shown in the counterplan must be reached.
		1952	5,160	5,735	
		1953	5,230	6,090	
		1954	6,000	6,360	
		1955	6,440	6,860	
Heavy and light machine construction	DM 000's	1951	485,436	685,426	
		1952	621,250	767,000	
		1953	695,760	869,000	
		1954	764,797	1,025,000	
		1955	835,825	1,145,000	
Machine construction for power	DM 000's	1951	37,620	59,000	It is necessary to increase the SAG plan because of the high export to the USSR and Peoples' Democracies.
		1952	42,672	109,000	
		1953	46,946	153,000	
		1954	53,352	172,000	
		1955	55,360	180,000	
Boilers up to 10 tons	Number	1951	100	100	These boilers are only built for reparations deliveries, and cannot be converted for other purposes. Hence a rise in production is not necessary.
		1952	371	100	
		1953	451	100	
		1954	550	100	
		1955	670	100	
Boilers 10-60 tons	Numbers	1951	-	3	The counterplan proposes three boilers, although no plan for these is suggested by SAG. It is considered necessary, on account of the high domestic and export demand, to go ahead with this production.
		1952	-	12	
		1953	-	15	
		1954	-	15	
		1955	-	6	
Chemical pumps, compressors	DM 000's	1951	32,238	37,100	A very high domestic and export demand exists for these products, hence a rise in production is necessary.
		1952	42,435	60,000	
		1953	50,545	76,000	
		1954	60,000	80,000	
		1955	70,000	120,000	
Sulphur	tons	1951	64,000	34,000	
		1952	66,000	43,000	
		1953	68,900	72,000	
		1954	75,200	100,000	
		1955	77,600	120,000	
Sulphuric acid SO <sub>3</sub>	tons	1951	27,000	27,000	The plant for the production of sulphuric acid from gypsum will start operation on 1 July 1953, as otherwise synthetic fibre, artificial silk and phosphorous fertilizers cannot be manufactured. The SPK production figures for sulphuric acid envisage production exclusively from gypsum from 1954 on. Contract plants working on pyrites production will cease operation at the end of 1953.
		1952	27,000	60,000	
		1953	65,000	100,000	
		1954	111,000	120,000	
		1955	131,000	140,000	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>SAG Plan</u>	<u>SPK Counter Plan</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Caustic soda	tons	1951	128,000	126,000	The gap of 4,500 tons in 1952 makes a rise in imports necessary.
		1952	135,500	140,000	
		1953			
		1954			
		1955			
Diesel fuel	tons	1951	407,000	407,000	The steep rise in traffic, in addition to the mechanization of agriculture, demands corresponding increase in the production of diesel fuel.
		1952	409,000	465,000	
		1953	433,000	490,000	
		1954	432,450	540,000	
		1955	450,000	615,000	
Caprolactam	tons	1951	1,450	1,450	The manufacture of perlon silk will have risen by 1955 to 6,700 tons, therefore there must be a big increase in the basic materials for synthetic fibers and caprolactam.
		1952	2,000	2,000	
		1953	2,000	3,600	
		1954	2,350	6,350	
		1955	2,700	10,000	
Nitric acid	tons	1951	223,350	223,000	The increased use of nitric acid in nitrates and fertilizers, as well as the requirements of German industry, make an increase in the production of nitric acid necessary.
		1952	225,000	230,000	
		1953	225,000	245,000	
		1954	220,500	260,000	
		1955	225,000	300,000	
Calcium carbide	tons	1951	628,000	628,000	The 1951 plan already envisages 628,000 tons. The greatly increasing demand in 1952/53 necessitates a rise in production.
		1952	640,000	685,000	
		1953	670,000	700,000	
		1954	703,000	730,000	
		1955	730,000	750,000	
Nitrogenous fertilizers	tons of nitrogen	1951	224,240	224,210	The needs of agriculture make a rise in production necessary.
		1952	229,300	242,500	
		1953	233,400	256,200	
		1954	235,600	266,200	
		1955	240,700	285,000	
Synthetic rubber	tons	1952	50,240	53,000	The increase in production is made necessary by an increase in demand for automobile tires from 900,000 to 1,200,000, and a rise in exports from 28,000 to 33,000.
		1953	55,200	60,000	
		1954	60,200	68,000	
		1955	65,200	75,000	
Gasoline	tons	1951	627,000	623,000	The planned erection of a new carbonization plant (Schwelerei) under the Five-Year Plan will make the necessary basic products available to fulfil the output of gasoline envisaged in the counterplan.
		1952	662,000	690,000	
		1953	790,000	730,000	
		1954	822,000	840,000	
		1955	835,000	850,000	

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